

[THURSDAY, September 19, 1771.]

T H E

[NUMB. 1498.]

NEW-YORK

O R,

GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



JOURNAL;

THE

ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, ON HUNTER'S-QUAY, ROTTON-ROW.

Assize of BREAD, published 28th of June, 1771.

Flour at 21/6. 6d. per Ct.

A White Loaf of finest Flour to weigh 1lb. 8 oz. for 4 Coppers. Ditto, of Do. to weigh — 11½ for 2 Do.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	7s. 6d.	Beef per Barrel	48s. 6d.
Flour	21s. 6d.	Pork	85s. 6d.
Brown Bread	19s. 6d.	Salt	2s. 6d.
West-India Rum	4s. 6d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 6d.
New-England ditto	3s. 6d.	Chocol. per Don.	18s. 6d.
Muscovado Sugar	53s. 6d.	Beet Wax	1s. 6d.
Single-refined ditto	55s. 6d.	Nut Wood	30s. 6d.
Molasses	21s. 6d.	Oak ditto	20s. 6d.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

Days	Age	High Water	Rises	Setts
THURSDAY	11	6	after 5	55 before 7
FRIDAY	12	7	5	57
SATURDAY	13	7	5	58
SUNDAY	14	8	5	59
MONDAY	15	9	6	1
TUESDAY	16	9	6	2
WEDNESDAY	17	10	8	3

Days 15 Hours 20 Min. the 19th.

SEVERAL gentlemen who have seen experiments in some parts of philosophy at College, having expressed a desire of seeing the whole series of experiments, whereby all the propositions containing the principles, are wont to be illustrated. I propose the course in the following order, to begin on Monday the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and continue the same every day at 11, until the whole is completed.

Mechanics.	Hydrostatics.
Of Attraction and repulsion.	Of the densities and specific Gravities of bodies, fluid and solid.
Of central forces.	
Of the composition and resolution of motion.	Pneumatics.
Of the communication of motion.	Of the weight, pressure, and elasticity of air, and of sounds.
Of the centre of gravity, and line of direction.	Optics.
Of the balance, lever, pulley, axle in the wheel, wedge, screw, and compound engines.	Of light, its motion, refraction, reflection, & colours.
Of the inclined plane.	Of reflecting and refracting telescopes and microscopes.
Hydraulics.	Of vision.
Of the gravity, pressure and motion of incompressible fluids.	The beautiful phenomena of the blood's circulation.

The propositions will be proved by reason, and the reasoning confirmed with the most elegant experiments; all being comprised in 14 or 15 lectures.

The gentlemen who propose to attend this course, will please to call or send to Doctor CLOSSY for their Tickets, price one guinea. Each gentleman if he chooses, may bring a lady with him.

V E N I C E, June 1.

ACCORDING to our last advices from the Archipelago, the Isles of Paros, Milo, Naxos, and Tine, are in the hands of the Russians, to whom the inhabitants pay tribute, and furnish their fleet with all necessaries. Three squadrons of their fleet are stationed at Paros, having on board 2500 men. Brigadier Borsch is cruising before the Dardanelles, and Admiral Arff near Smyrna. The other ships are cruising in different stations, in order to intercept any convoys from being sent to the Turks; and to hinder the commerce of the Dulcignots and Ragusians.

Marseilles, June 21. Letters from Acre, by Capt. Fournier, inform us, that the Arabs, instigated by the Pacha of Damascus, had fallen suddenly upon the troops from Egypt and Acre, and after cutting many of them to pieces, put the rest to flight.

Bastia, June 7. The French troops which had marched under the command of Count de Marboeuf against the Corsicans beyond the mountains, have had a bloody action with those people, who unexpectedly attacked them at Fiumalto, between Cassina and La Tavagna. It is said, that the French were obliged to retire, with the loss of a great number of soldiers killed and wounded.

We are informed that the cavalry have seized several of the Mountaineers, and put them to death.

L O N D O N.

July 4. The law poll for the election of Sheriffs has cost Mr. Bull not less than 7181, and the Sheriffalty of himself and Wilkes will amount to 3001. more.

A correspondent says, the Ministry are using every art to conceal the true destination of the fleet now fitting out on account of a fresh insult received from the Spaniards in America.

It is confidently asserted that the Treasury Board have sunk above 20,000l. within this month in secret services.

Extract of a Letter, from Riga, June 8.

Letters from St. Petersburg, dated May 26, advise, that, early in the morning of the 23d, a terrible fire broke out in the quarter of that city named Waisley Ostrow, which consumed the greatest part of the houses therein; the same day, in the afternoon a second fire broke out, which did considerable damage in another quarter; and that next day a third fire was discovered, which spread itself to the Exchange, and consumed the greatest part of the magazines of hemp; that the houses burnt amounted to 556 and the loss is estimated at a million of roubles. Those letters add, that as reasons appeared for suspicion, on account of the quick succession of these fires, several suspected persons had been seized.

July 8. An officer of high rank in the horse, has lately been superseded for mal-practices.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, July 5.

Sailed yesterday his Majesty's ship Tartar for New-York. Several men of war are to come into harbour, which we hear, are to be fitted for foreign service. This morning the 33d regiment of foot began to clear the ground for the fortifications round the dock yard.

July 9. It is confidently said that a treaty is on foot, with the powers concerned, to annex a valuable trading island and port in the Levant to the crown of Great Britain.

Letters of good authority from France say, that a dispute of much greater importance than was generally known, has for some time past subsisted between the court of Versailles and Madrid; that it was first broached by a demand which the former made on the latter, of money to a considerable amount, to relieve her present necessities, but which Spain absolutely refused. This quarrel is still to settle; and unless the new Premier of France exerts his abilities to suppress it, the consequences will soon produce the ruin of the family compact.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, July 8.

The following ships are getting ready to cruise in the Channel, viz. Trident 64 guns; Worcester 64; Lenox 64; Royal Oak 64; Glory 36; Thames 36. These six men of war are, we hear, to join three more of the line at Plymouth, and to proceed to sea as soon as possible.

At Spithead sixteen ships of war.

Yesterday Lord Clive set out from his house in Berkeley-square for Spa in Germany, for the recovery of his health.

A Cabinet Council was summoned this very morning for Thursday next, to take some late letters in the public prints, into consideration; doctrines of a treasonable nature being strongly inculcated in these productions.

Though several addresses from the city have been presented since Mr. Wilkes's enlargement from the King's Bench, that gentleman, from motives of delicacy, we hear, has not attended any one; and it is thought the same considerations will lead him to be absent to-morrow, from a preference where he would be particularly obnoxious.

The guards are ordered to be in constant readiness to quell any disorders which may happen to-morrow.

Many people having condemned the Lord Mayor's advertisement relative to the time of his setting out for St. James's to-morrow, it is but justice to his Lordship, to inform the public, that at the Common-hall on Midsummer-day, he was requested to give the most early, and the most general notice of the day appointed by his Majesty for receiving the Remonstrance; and consequently the notice which he gives in the prints is no more than a compliance with the wishes of the Livery.

We hear there has been a great fire at Constantinople, many palaces, and a great number of houses being destroyed.

July 10. Dr. Horne's being appointed Chaplain

to his Majesty, seems to prove, that the name of Horne is not disgusting to a courtly ear.

A brigantine, Viller, from America, we hear, is foundered at sea, and every person on board perished.

It is said Mr. Bull's expences by being elected to the office of Sheriff, will not be less than 4000l. 1000l. for the expences of the election, and 1500l. a piece for himself and Mr. Wilkes during the office, for Mr. Bull it is said is, to pay the piper for both; however, it is imagined that this will be amply made up to him in his increased sale of teas, the patriots in town and country, having agreed to a man, to suffer nothing but BULL'S FINE HY-SON, to be drank in their families.

The Earl of Rochford is said to have sent a very spirited Memorial to the French Court, insisting on the immediate payment of the money due on account of the Canada paper; and that a firm resolution is at length taken, that this matter shall no longer remain the disgrace of our public conduct; and a stain on the national honour.

A noble Lord, who wagered a considerable sum that Mr. Wilkes would not be one of the Sheriffs, has refused to pay the debt till the patriot is sworn into his office, and offers to make any stake whatever, that some Court manœuvre will be yet made use of, before that period arrives, to prevent him from serving.

There are letters in town from Bengal, which advise, that Heyder Ally's army is more numerous than ever, and that they are so properly cantoned, as to be ready to join in twenty-four hours notice.

By an order from Paris, an account of the number of Corsicans actually living on that island has been taken, when it appeared that it did not exceed 7000 men, who have made submission to the French government.

The line of Prussian troops along the frontiers of Polish Prussia, &c. which was formed on account of the plague, and to prevent the excursions of the Confederates, commit the greatest abuses in these parts, by levying the most heavy exactions and contributions on the inhabitants: They stop and carry to Konigsberg all Polish boats laden with hemp, flax corn &c. in short, they have put a stop to all trade and commerce: That of the town of Dantzick has particularly suffered; letters from thence asserting, that their trade is quite ruined.

St. James's, July 9. His Majesty has been pleased to grant to the Right Hon. Lady North, the office of keeper of Bushy Park, in or near Hampton Court, in the county of Middlesex, during his Majesty's pleasure.

July 11: Yesterday morning his Majesty came from Richmond, and gave audience to several of the Ministry and principal officers of state, previous to his receiving the Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c.

The following is a copy of a letter received on Tuesday night, at eleven o'clock, by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, from the Earl of Hertford; Lord Chamberlain:

"My Lord,
As in consequence of the notice given of the time your Lordship proposes setting out to-morrow, the Livery may be induced to attend your Lordship to St. James's, I have the King's commands to acquaint you, that it being unprecedented to admit the Livery upon such occasions, as well as impracticable to introduce so numerous a body, no person beyond the number allowed by law to present petitions to the throne will be admitted, except your Lordship, the Aldermen, Common-Council, and City Officers.

I am, with the greatest respect,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
Grosvenor Street, HERTFORD."

July 9, 1771.
Yesterday morning the Lord Mayor caused copies of the above letter to be stuck up in divers parts of the city, that the Livery might be acquainted with the same.

On the Lord Mayor's coming into the Council Chamber yesterday morning, he read the letter above mentioned to the Livery then assembled; in

consequence of which, a committee of ten (the number allowed by law to present a petition) was appointed from the body to attend the Lord Mayor into the King's presence.

Accordingly between twelve and one o'clock, the Lord Mayor, attended by the Aldermen Stephen-son, Trecothick, Townsend, Sawbridge and Oliver, the two Sheriffs, &c. with upwards of 100 of the Common Council, in about 50 carriages, attended by the above committee, Sir James Hodges, (Town-Clerk) the City Marshal, &c. &c. proceeded, amidst the greatest acclamations of the people, to St. James's, with the following Address, Remonstrance, and Petition, which was read to his Majesty by the Town-Clerk, viz.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"WE your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery of the city of London, in the anguish of our hearts, beg leave to approach your royal person, and deeply to lament that we still suffer, together with many others, all those great and unparalleled grievances, which we have before submitted to your Majesty, with the hope of a full and speedy redress from our Sovereign, as the father of his people.

"The same arbitrary House of Commons which violated the sacred right of election, and seated among themselves, as a representative of the people, a man who was never chosen into parliament, have, the last session, proceeded to the most extravagant outrages against the constitution of this kingdom, and the liberty of the subject, of which your Majesty is by law the great guardian. They have ventured to imprison our Chief Magistrate, and one of our Aldermen, for disobeying their illegal orders, and not violating the holy sanction of their oaths to this great city, as well as their duty to their country. They have, by the most artful suggestions, prevailed upon your Majesty, to suffer your royal name to give a pretended authority to a proclamation, issued at their express desire, contrary to the known laws of the land. At length they proceeded to the enormous wickedness of erasing a judicial record, in order to stop the course of justice, and to frustrate all possibility of relief by an appeal to those laws, which are the noblest birth-right and inheritance of all the subjects of this realm.

"During the unjust confinement of our representatives, they proceeded to a law, depriving the citizens of London of a considerable part of their property in the soil of the River Thames, solemnly granted to them by divers charters, and confirmed by the authority of parliament; and, under colour of equity, inserted in that law an unusual saving clause, subversive of the known and established laws of property; they have, without any pretence of an abuse, superseded the conservancy of the River Thames, in the liberty, which the citizens of London have enjoyed from the conquest.

We therefore, your Majesty, again supplicate your Majesty to restore our rights, and to give peace to this distracted nation, by a speedy dissolution of parliament, and by removing your present wicked and detestable ministers forever from your councils and presence."

To which Address, Remonstrance and Petition, his Majesty was pleased to return the following Answer:

"I SHALL ever be ready to exert my prerogative, as far as I can constitutionally, in redressing any real grievances of my subjects; and the city of London will always find me disposed to listen to any of their well-grounded complaints: It is therefore with concern that I see a part of my subjects still so far misled and deluded, as to renew, in such reprehensible terms, a request, with which, I have repeatedly declared, I cannot comply.

July 17. Monday some particular dispatches were sent off from Lord Hillsborough's office, for his Excellency Governor Tryon at North-Carolina, relative to the affair of the Regulators.

Yesterday was held a Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen at Guildhall, when Messrs Wilkes and Bull gave bond to serve the office of Sheriff.

We are assured, that in less than a month the preliminary articles of peace will be signed between Russia and the Porte. General Paoli will certainly leave this kingdom before the end of next month, he having received a commission from his Danish Majesty, appointing him to a command in his service.

July 18. The measures adopted by the Ministry for making the American Governors independent of the provinces, seems very well calculated to secure the dominion of the mother-country; while the Governors depended entirely upon the provincial assemblies for their salary, they were always slaves to the party preponderating, and were often led into concessions, not a little injurious to the supremacy of England. The removal of the cause therefore will naturally annihilate the effect, and we shall not make the guardian of our rights the unavoidable betrayer of our prosperity.

Miss Elizabeth Knowles, daughter of Sir Charles Knowles (now at the court of Petersburg) is appointed one of the Maids of Honour to her Majesty.

A correspondent says, "His Majesty told the Sheriffs, he would receive the Lord Mayor and Aldermen; by which it is supposed the Livery are to stand without side the gate, as a proper punishment for their insolence in choosing Mr. Wilkes Sheriff."

Yesterday the Court appeared every way brilliant and numerous, and his Majesty was surrounded with a great many of the Nobility, foreign Ambassadors, and Officers of State. We can assure the public, that Dr. Wilson has not made Mr. Wilkes a present of any horse, as was mentioned in all the papers; but the Lord Mayor has made the Aldermen a

present (for his new chariot) of the two fine long-tailed horses which he had when he served the office of Sheriff.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 1. "His Excellency the Count de Guignes, our ambassador at the court of Great Britain, has had his letters of recall sent him, and will be succeeded by the Baron de Brocheuil."

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, dated June 9. "We have just received advice from Malta, that an English merchant ship, named the Anglican, having taken on board at Smyrna, about 300 Turks, mostly traders, whom he was to carry to Alexandria, and who had with him a considerable sum of money, was met by a Russian corsair, who ordered him to bring to. The English Captain having his colours flying, took no notice of the order, but sailed on his destined route; however, the Russian having joined a frigate of war of his nation, they both attacked, some hours after the English, who after an engagement of three hours, in which he received great damage in his masts and rigging, was obliged to surrender. This advice comes farther confirmed in a letter from a merchant at Malta to his correspondent here, with orders to buy up great part of the cargo on his account, if it should be brought into this place."

We can from good authority assure the public, that the following are the names of these islands in the Archipelago, which have been conquered and subjected, with all the inhabitants thereon, to her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias: Satorin, Nakaria, Policandro, Mile, Argentero, Blulefi, Scanim, Nio, Staphia, Morgo, Serfanto, Serfano, Tirmiye, Zea, Sira, Antiparos, Paros; with the ports Aufa, Nizia, Delos, Andro, Tino, Micoli; and between the islands Scio and Seiro, the island Peter or Ipsar.

July 16. It is said some precedents have been found, where the Barons of the Exchequer have set aside persons who have been chosen to serve the office of Sheriff. The searching for such precedents makes it be imagined, that there is an intention of using them, if possible, against Mr. Wilkes.

The Earl of Dunmore, Capt. Lawrence, who is arrived off Dover from New-York, completed his voyage in two months and twenty-seven days from the Downs to New-York and back; the quickest passages that ever were known.

July 20. Admiral Montagu, now commander in North-America, is appointed Rear Admiral of England, in the room of Admiral Holborne, deceased.

It is expected that Admiral Montagu, a relation to Lord Sandwich, will be appointed Master of Greenwich Hospital, a place of considerable emolument, in the room of the late Admiral Holburne.

Mr. Wilkes is very still and close at present, so that it is thought he is making searches as well as my Lord Chancellor.

Several letters from the Levant mention the continued successes of the Russians over the Turks, so that the fate of Constantinople is expected to be known before Christmas.

Advice is received, that three Spanish men of war lately fell in with five Algerine xebèques, within twenty leagues of Malaga, and after a smart engagement, took three of them, sunk the other two, and made for Cadiz with their prizes. Upon examining them, it appeared they had been out on a cruise five weeks; and, during that time had robbed several merchant ships of the most valuable parts of their cargoes. The three taken, had on board a large quantity of French brandy and wines, which it is supposed they had taken out of some French ships. The letters further say, that, as the officers could produce no authority from the Dey of Algiers for committing such hostilities, they will be dealt with by the Spaniards as pirates. Amongst the common sailors on board the xebèques, were men of different nations, who had been made slaves, and, as they say, were forced into the service.

It is said that all the differences between the contending patriots, are amicably settled.

Notwithstanding the young King of Sweden has made the warmest professions of friendship to our court, we are well assured, that some underhand negotiation is now carrying on between him and the court of France.

Orders were on Tuesday last sent from the Admiralty Office, to the commissioners at Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, for an immediate account to be transmitted of the number of frigates which are fit to be employed as cruisers, with their names, number of guns, &c.

Newcastle, July 6. Thursday, on the arrival of the post with the account of Messrs. Wilkes and Bull being elected Sheriffs of London, their friends here set the bells ringing; and, in the evening, a painted canvas fixed on a gibbet, on one side of which were painted the portraits of Lord M—d and B—e chained together, and on the other side, Town—d, Horne, and Judas, with their names at length, was carried in procession about the town, and torn to pieces in the flesh market, under the sign of Mr. Wilkes, amidst the acclamations of a great number of persons.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina) August 26.

Last week a Chief of the Oneida Indians arrived here from the Cherokee country, attended by five or six of his own countrymen, and about 20 Cherokees. He has been on an embassy to the several tribes on the Ohio, and says he has made a general peace between the English and Indians, as far as the Chickesaws. He has had several conferences with his honour the Governor in council, and proposes to embark in the first vessel for Philadelphia, in order to return to his own country.

On the 11th instant a large ship was seen on fire a few leagues off Cape-Florida, thought to be from

Jamaica, with rum, &c. and continued burning till next morning, when the master of the vessel, who brings us the intelligence, conjectures she must have gone down, as he could see no more of her. Several other ships were in company with or in sight of her.

QUEBEC, August 29.

Monday last arrived here the snow Swift, Capt. Thompson, from Poole, in whom came passenger Lieutenant Colonel Jones, of the 53d regiment, and Commander in Chief, for the time being, of his Majesty's forces in Canada, with several other gentlemen of the army, by whom advice is received, that his Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Hon. H. T. CRAMAHE, Esq; Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of this province.

PHILADELPHIA, September 12.

A few days ago was committed to gaol in this city, on suspicion, two men, who passed, one by the name of Peter Angelo, and the other by the name of Borden, master of a schooner, who arrived here from Georgia with a load of cedar; on examination and other circumstances, it appears that the real name of Borden is Read, and that the schooner belongs to the Great Commanders, and is the property of one Mr. Mitchel and Captain Borden; the above Read and Angelo having run away with her from thence, while the Capt. &c. were ashore; from whence they went to the Havannah, but not being permitted to stay there, pushed for Georgia, and from thence for this port, where their rout is stopped for the present, and their vessel taken in charge for the owners.

Mr. HOLT,

Please to insert the following in your Paper, and you will oblige many of your Constant Customers.

WHOEVER undertakes to impose Falshood for Truth, upon the Public, must be either a Fool or a Knave; the latter of which, I suppose the pretended Gentleman to be, who writes to his Friend in your City, an Extract of whose Letter we have in your Paper No. 1497; and he might have passed as such, unnoticed by me, were it not, that the Paper may fall into such Hands as are unacquainted with the Colony of Connecticut and its Inhabitants, which, I think must have been the Case of the Person who desired the publishing the Extract. How much Governor Tryon has done for the Support of Government in North-Carolina, and how far the Measures he has taken to do it are justifiable, I do not pretend to say; but that there would have been an universal Revolt in all the Colonies, had he not succeeded in quelling the Regulators, I do not believe; at least, I can answer for the Colony of Connecticut, and have good Reason to think as favourable of the rest of the Colonies, and challenge the famous Letter-Writer to produce one single Instance of a revolting Disposition in any of the Inhabitants of this Colony, sufficient to warrant him thus illiberally to attack them. So far from it, that I think I may with Truth venture to say, that until the late extraordinary Proceedings in North-Carolina, there was not more than one Person in a Hundred among us, that had any particular Knowledge of that Government, much less the Strength of it: It is, the universal Revolt which the very sagacious Gentleman would fain make his Friend believe (and through him the Public) had a real Foundation here, and had actually been consulted upon, is nothing but a mere Chimera, which never had an Existence but in his distracted Brain, or more wicked Mind. What Views the Gentleman had in attempting to impose upon his Friend and the Public, by such false and wicked Insinuations, are best known to himself. That he did it without any Foundation of Right, I am very certain; and I thank God, that while we live in a Land of Freedom, and have the Liberty of the Press, such gross, such base Misrepresentations may be detected.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

Mr. HOLT, Your giving these Particulars a Place in your Paper of next Thursday, will greatly oblige us. They are indeed rather late, but we hope you may be able to find Room for them.

Your's WILLIAM CH. HOUSTON.

Princeton, Sept. 17.

THE public Anniversary Examination of the Grammar-School in Nassau-Hall, will begin at 9 o'clock in the Forenoon, on Monday the 23d Instant.

On the next Day, Tuesday the 24th, in the public Library-Room of the College, a Number of the Students will contend in several Branches of Classical Learning, for Premiums, each of three Pounds Value. Any Graduate of this, or any other College, may be present, and give his Vote in adjudging the Premiums. The Merit and Preference of the Competitors to be decided by Ballot. Public speaking, reading the English, Latin, and Greek Languages with Propriety, written and extempore Translation, will be among the Exercises. The Competition to begin at 9 o'clock in the Forenoon.

The Anniversary Commencement for conferring Degrees in the Arts, will be held in the Church here, on Wednesday the 25th Instant. The Exercises beginning punctually at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon.

NEW-YORK, September 19.

Capt. John Hopkins, arrived at Providence, N.E. from Surinam, August 19, in Lat. 26 20, Lon. 65, 30, spoke the Brig Joseph, Owen Shourt, Master, from New-York, bound to Pensacola, out 13 Days, all well.

Tuesday Sen'ight arrived here from Boston, Robert Auchmuty, Esq; Judge of the Vice Court of Admiralty at that Place.

The Purse of £. 100 was not run for at Flatbush, the same Day as advertised, only one Horse, Mr. De Lancey's, appearing to start for the same.

But the next Day, being Wednesday the 11th, there was good running for the Purse of £. 50, which was won by Mr. Whitehead Cornell's black Horse Steady, (got by Old England) beating Mr. William Cornell's Mare Dove, Mr. Water's Horse Vitrol, Mr. Armstrong's Horse Hero, and Mr. Elsworth's Horse Quiddiver.

The 11th of July, Governor Wright of Georgia, sailed from thence for London with his Family.

Monday the 9th Capt. Bolderfon, for Falmouth, in Col. Lawrence's Sons, &c.

The King Fifth ton, from England the 27th of July.

Last Sunday a Weeks from Hull, and a Sloop from off the Coast a few ARRIVED.

flakes, from Phil at Deal; the Es very short Passag Clarke, at Bristol.

WILL

Hath just imported from Hull, and the Liverpool,

A large affo ing GOODS suitable the lowest terms for credit, viz.

SIX 1/2, and 7 1/2 cloths of all colors Forrell do. do. Red, blue, grey and Coatings 7 1/2, and 8 1/2 fine bea Red, blue, grey, mil green naps Fearnoughts Pennilions, halfthick Red, green and white Red, white, yellow &c. let flannels Embossed ferges Kerseys Strip blankets Coverlids Manchester velvet &c. lours

3/4, 7/8, 4/4, and ton and linen che Furniture do. French and Turkey Strip holland Bed bunts Silk damascus

Morenae Lorettes Brunswicks Doupur and light calicoes Blue and white cur English and Patna Cottons and printe Poplins and millie low from 2/3, to 2/4 Crapes, grazes Bombazens A large assortment lours

Callimancoes, duran Tannies Camlets Check and strip Dorsetteens 7/8, and 4/4 with Irish and Russia the

HENR Has just imported and is now A GENER which he will Produce, or the usual Merchandise, import Also, Allum, Cotton

To be S C TWO ve one extra for the Saddle or C man, and the Ter Mr. Thomas Arde

JOH Has just received p Hull, and the o and Liverpool, amongst which SUPERFI priced broad women's cloaks, red Bath do. of differ thick, plains and e, scarlet, crimson unboxed ferges, rants and tannies and 5-6 cotton cl furniture do. black linen and sheeting per, linen and silk cravats, calicoes a smooth and cloth pins and needles, g of all colours, bla black, plumb, blu manures and decap n's fustings and fat pings, plain an a most assortment yonks heavier, cal and worsted gloves and pashmies, an of all firm, from a head, boxes of tin sum'd looking glass chine ware, and f many all of which his store is open

Monday the 9th Inst. the Earl of Halifax Packet, Capt. Bolderfon, sailed from hence with the Mail for Falmouth, in which Vessel went Passengers, Col. Lawrence of South-Carolina, and his two Sons, &c.

The King Fisher Sloop of War, arrived at Boston, from England, has brought Prints as late as the 27th of July.

Last Sunday arrived here Capt. Hervey, in 8 Weeks from Hull; the Ship Franklin, from Newry, and a Sloop from Philadelphia, that lost her Mast off the Coast a few days ago.

ARRIVED. The Success, Norwood, at Sweep-stakes, from Philadelphia; the Britannia, Miller, at Deal; the Earl of Dunmore, Lawrence, in a very short Passage, at London; and the Ellen, Clarke, at Bristol, from New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON,

Has just imported in the ship America, Captain Hervey, from Hull, and the last vessels from London, Bristol and Liverpool,

A large assortment of the following GOODS suitable for the season, which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash, country produce, or a short credit, viz.

SIX 3, and 7-8 broad-
cloths of all colours
Forrest do. do.
Red, blue, grey and mixt 6-8
Coatings
7-8, and 8-10 fine heaver do.
Red, blue, grey, mixt and
green naps
Fearnoughts
Pennilions, halfblacks
Red, green and white baize
Red, white, yellow and scar-
let flannels
Embossed serges
Kerseys
Striped blankets
Coverlets
Manchester velvet of all co-
lours
3-4, 7-8, 4-4, and 11-8 cot-
ton and linen checks
Furniture do.
French and Turkey stripes
Striped holland
Red bunts
Silk damascus
Mozens
Lorettes
Brunficks
Doupur and light ground
calicoes
Blue and white curtain do.
English and Patna chintzes
Cottons and printed linsens
Poplins and muslins very
low from 2/3, to 2/6 per yd.
Crapes, grazes
Bombazens
A large assortment of shal-
loons
Callimancoes, durants
Tammies
Camblets
Check and striped camblets
Dorsetteens
7-8, and 4-4 Irish linsens
Irish and Russia sheeting

Ravens duck
Oznaburgs
Dowlas, Garlix
Russia and clouting diaper
Taffaties, perians
Cambricks, lawns
Plain and flower'd gauzes
Silk romal
Cotton
Scotch linen and } handkers.
Malabar
Black Barcelona, do. from
48/ to 80/ per dozen
Sewing silks
Nutmegs
Apron and cap tapes
Quality, hair and shoe bind-
ings
4lb. and 4 1/2 lb pins
Knitting do.
White-chapel needles
Campaign
Death-head and } buttons
Lacquered
Scotch and coloured threads
Cap lace
A variety of fashionable rib-
bons
Shoe and knee buckles
Snuff boxes
Pistol-cap pocket knives
Knives and forks
Scissors, snuffers
Sad irons, frying pans
Felt hats
Wool cards
Buckrams
Writing paper
Bouquet do.
Teffaments
Spelling books
Printers
7 by 9, and 8 by 10 window
glass
Powder and shot
Also a few hogheads of
choice Liverpool ale

HENRY VAN VLECK,

Has just imported in the America, Capt. Hervey from Hull, and is now opening at his Store in Dock-Street;

A GENERAL Assortment of Woollens, which he will sell on reasonable Terms for Cash, Country Produce, or the usual Credit, together with an Assortment of other Merchandise, imported before from London, Bristol, &c. — Also, Alum, Cotton, Holland Tiles, China Bowls, &c. — 98 101

TO BE SOLD at private SALE,

TWO very excellent HORSES, one extraordinary for the Saddle, the other suitable for the Saddle or Chaise. They may be seen by any Gentleman, and the Terms of Purchase known, by applying to Mr. Thomas Arden, near the Fresh Water Pump.

JOHN MORTON,

Has just received per the ship America, Capt. Hervey, from Hull, and the other latest Vessels from London, Bristol and Liverpool, A large and neat assortment of GOODS, amongst which are, viz.

SUPERFINE, middling and low priced broadcloths of different colours; scarlet do. for women's cloaks, red and blue duffels, red and blue coatings, Bath do. of different colours; frizes, pennilions and half thicks, plains and kerseys, green and spotted rug, rose blank-ets, scarlet, crimson, yellow and white flannels; striped linsens, embossed serges, rattinets and shalloons, callimancoes, durants and tammies of all colours; 7-8, yard wide, and yd. and 7-8 cotton checks, blue and white, and red and white furniture do. black and cloth coloured cotton denims, Irish linen and sheeting, table cloths, towelling and clouting di-aper, linen and silk handkerchiefs, black Barcelona do. and cravats, callicoes and chintzes, cambricks and lawns, Scotch, Flemish and cloth coloured threads; ivory and horn combs, pins and needles, garterings, quality, shoe and coat bindings of all colours, black, blue, green, pink and white perians; black, plum, blue, brown, white and striped linsens; maner and ducapes, blue, green, crimson and black flower'd lining and fatinets; rich black plain fatins and satin pelings, plain and figurd modes, black and white catgut; a neat assortment of fashionable ribbons, mens, boys and youths leavers, collar and felt hats; womens and maids silk and worsted gloves and mitts of different colours; cuttaw and garterings, knives and forks, quills and writing paper of all sorts, iron and brass wire, window glass, shot and bar lead, bones of all; a neat assortment of gilt and plain brass'd looking glasses and frames, with a large assortment of china ware, and sundry other articles too tedious to enu-merate; all of which he will dispose of on very low terms at his Store in Queen-Street, near the Fly-Market. 98 101

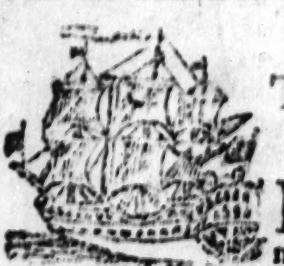
ELEAZER MILLER, Jun.

Has just imported in the America, Capt. Hervey, from Hull, and the last vessels from London, Bristol and Liverpool, and to be sold on the lowest terms, at his Store in Han- over-Square;

ROSE and strip blankets
Blue, red and mixt
coatings
Bear skins
Bath coatings
Broad and narrow baize
Plain and spotted swanskins
Check'd do.
Halfthicks
Frises
Embossed serges
Broadcloths
Hunters do. } large assort-
Forrest do. } ment.
Wiltens and German serges
Shalloons
Callimancoes
Durants and tammies
Camblets and figurd stuffs
Missinets
Poplins
Drawboys
Velvets
Cotton counterpanes
Cotton stripes
Linen do.
French do.
7-8, yard wide, yd. 3 8 and
6-4 checks
Figurd and corded dimity
Bed bunts and ticking
Fustians and jeans
Silk romal
Bandanoe
Spotted silk
Black Barcelona
Cotton romal
Scotch
Cotton and linen
Malabar
Black cravats
A la-mode
Do. handkerchiefs
Mens & womens
Thread
Cotton and
Worsted
Worsted breeches
Silk do.
Mens and womens silk mitts
and gloves

Worsted and leather mitts
3-4, 7-8, and yard wide Irish
linens
Irish and Russia sheeting
Oznaburgs and dowlas
Cambricks and lawns
Calicoes and chintzes
Black and white gauzes
Plain and flower'd taffians
Mantua silk
English and India taffety
Broad and narrow perians
Sarfanets
Sattinets and denims
Quality
Shoe and } binding
Coat
Variety of ferrets and tapes
Do. Scotch and coloured
thread
Sewing silk
Scarf and silk and hair twist
Buttons
Dutch
Thread and } lace
Trolley
Edgings
A large assortment of ribbons
Buckram
Italian tiffany
Hatband crape
Chipt hats
Knee garters
Common
Second best and } needles
Whitechapel
Pins
Felt hats
Sailors bound do.
Writing paper
Wool cards
6d. 12d. and 20d. nails
6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10
glass
Knives and forks
Cutteaus and penknives
Scissors
Snuff boxes
Horn and ivory combs, and
many other articles

N. B. He expects by the next vessels a variety of other articles suitable for the season. 98 101



FOR BRISTOL,
The SHIP AMERICA,
Wm. Hervey, Commander;
HAS excellent Accommodations for
Passengers; will sail by the 5th of
next Month, having the greatest Part of
her Cargo ready to go on board. For Freight or Passage,
agree with Samuel Franklin, Hallett and Hazard, or the
Commander, at Murray's Wharf.
New-York, Sept. 16, 1771. 98 101

HENRY REMSEN, AND COMPANY,

Have imported in the America, Capt. Hervey from Hull, and the last Vessels from London, Bristol and Liverpool, a general assortment of seasonable goods, and will sell them on the very lowest terms, at their Store in Hanover-Square, consisting of

SCARLET, green, blue, black, mixt, brown and drab broadcloths, shalloons, buttons and twist; striped and rose blankets; blue, red and mixt coatings; scarlet Bath coatings, mixed do. hearskins and fearnoughts, kerseys and hunters cloth, green baize, spotted ermin, broad and narrow frizes, green, blue and red frizes, pennilions and halfthicks; India coating, serges or long ell, rattinets, callimancoes, plains and forest cloths, striped flannels and linsens, scarlet flannel; nails, window glass, pewter; writing paper, and quills, blank books, and wafers; gilt and metal buttons; a large assortment of shoe and knee buckles; an assortment of knives and forks, and other cutlery; Irish linen and sheeting, worsted stockings and caps, worsted and silk mitts, hatband and womens craps, dowlas, garlix, and tandems; sorted crewels; a large assortment of the most fashionable ribbons; calicoes in the newest taste, furniture calicoes and cottons; black and colour'd taffaties, black and colour'd Perians, India and English chintzes, colour'd damascus, ditto mantua, black program and fatin, pelong and figurd modes, narrow Perians and farinet, cambricks and clear lawns, tabling diaper, and damasks; clouting diaper, black and white gauze, tammies and durants; Scotch linen, Manchester do. cotton, lunges, new silk, bandanoe, Barragon, and printed linen handkerchiefs; black russel; a la-mode, plain and flower'd everlasting, serge denim and dorsetteens, wiltens and German serge, toline linsens, furniture damask, do. harrateen, do. cheney, with trimmings to suit; a large parcel of cotton and linen checks, furniture checks, mens and womens gloves and mitts, oznaburgs, dowlas, Russia sheeting, gimps, ferrits and laces, black and white lace, sewing silks, threads, cotton and chaple needles, pins, snuff and tobacco boxes, knee garters, tapes, bobbin, nonsopreties, broad camblet, blue and brown; wool, and cotton cards; felt hats, and bound caps, brown buckram, gilt trunks, pasteboards, quality and shoe binding, coat bindings of all colours, spelling books, paltrons, testaments, bibles, chip hats, playing cards, spices, ink-powders, pewter table and tea spoons, steel and brass thimbles, gold scales and weights, mens and boys castor hats, cotton counterpanes, Marcellies quilting, black fatinet, and cantoon bed bunts. 98 101

WANTED,

A FULLER, who is industrious, and can be recommended for his Honesty and Sobriety; such a one will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to Thomas Wither, at Huntington South, on Long-Island. 98 101

KIP and DE WINT,

Have just imported in the last Vessels from London, Bristol and Hull, the following Goods, which they will sell on the lowest Terms, at their Store in Bayard-street, viz.

BROAD cloths, forrest do. hun-
ter's do, kerseys, Duffels, broad and narrow frizes, coatings, 8-4, and 9-4 green rug; 7-8, and 8-4 spotted do. pennilions, camblets, durants, shalloons, tammies, calliman-
coes, rattinets; a neat assortment of calicoes and chintzes; 3 yard wide, yard and 3-8, and 7-8 cotton and linen checks; half inch furniture do. perians and taffaties, cotton romals; lunges do. new silk do. cambricks and lawns; check'd hand-kerchiefs, apron and cap tapes, breeches patterns, sustians, buckrams, 7-8, and yard wide Irish linen, white and colour'd lamb gloves, quality and shoe binding, buttons, twist, and sewing silk, dowlas and platilles, 3 4, 4, and 4 1/2 pins; plain and work'd muslins, oznaburgs, ribbons, Dutch lace, Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats; Ivory and horn combs, knives and forks, cuttaw knives, brass and steel buckles; felt hats; wool cards; bed bunts, mens and womens thread hose; and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. They have also for sale, a few bales of good COTTON. 98 101

JUST imported in the America, Captain Hervey, from Hull, and other late Vessels from London, Bristol and Liverpool, and to be sold on very reasonable Terms, for Cash or the usual Credit, by

VAN VLECK's and KIP,

In Maiden-Lane, near the Fly-Market;
A general assortment of Woollens and other Goods suitable for the Season. 98 101

JOHN WOODWARD,

At his STORE in Barret-Street, Between the Fly-Market and Barling's-Slip, Next door to Captain Thomas Verduin's;

Has just imported a variety of the following GOODS, which he will sell upon the lowest terms, for Cash, or country produce;
MEN'S white and grey
rib'd worsted hose
Worsted breeches patterns, 2, 3
and 4 threads
7-8 linen checks
9-8 cotton, ditto
Yard wide linen, ditto
Yard wide cotton, ditto
Yard and 3-8ths linen, ditto
Yard and 3-8ths cotton, ditto
Half-ell white jeans
9-8ths white Irish sheeting
Yard wide Irish linen, from 9d.
5-8ths, to 19d. three far-
things
Tammies, black, white, blue,
green, mock-scarlet and pink
in grain
Callimancoes,
Black cloth
Blue, green and white pink in
grain
Durants, cloth, black, blue,
green and pink in grain
Balladins, sewing silk, black,
cloth, blue, white and light
colours
Yard wide London shalloons,
different colours
Rattinets, do.
English and India black taffaties
Green, black, blue and brown
broad perians

Black, white and blue half
yard, ditto
Black pelings
Silk romal handkerchiefs
Red spotted bandanoe
Black Spaniards
Blue cotton romals
Dressed figurd gauze
Spring'd do.
Soft figurd do.
7-8 demy cambricks sorted, from
10/6 to 44/6d.
7-8 demy clear lawns, from
18/6 to 39/6
Yard wide do. from 34/6 to
44/6
Striped muslins
Humbus, 6-4 wide
Printed cottons, single purple,
Bergal, and a purple
ground
Coarse and fine two purple and
gold do.
Printed calicoes, logwood black
ground, 18 yards each
Single and two purple ground
ditto
Fine two purple ditto, 12 yards
each
Patchet fine printed chintz cal-
icoes, 6 yards each
98 101

TO BE SOLD or LETT, THE House lately occupied by

Mr. Nicholas Gouverneur, situated on Hunter's-Quay: Is an excellent well built House, and very convenient, having four Rooms on a Floor, with Fire Places. Also, a large convenient Store House and Stable, in New-Street, proper for the Flaxseed Business, for which it was built. Bonds, with good Security, will be taken in Payment. For farther Particulars, enquire of Nicholas Gouverneur, at his Place near Newark, or Herman Gouverneur in New-York. 98 101

WANTED

TO wait on a Gentleman, &c. a likely brisk, handy, well behaved negro boy, about four-teen years of age, who can be well recommended, and if desired may be had three or four weeks upon trial. Who-ever has such a boy to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by applying to the Printer, opposite to Mr. Loudon's, on Hunter's-Quay. 98 101

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,
AT the House of Mr. George Elf-
worth, on Monday the 23d of September, A small Quantity of Household Furniture, belonging formerly to Anshuerus E'sworth, deceased. 98 101

TO BE SOLD,

A Handsome Pettiaugre four and
a half Feet wide, 24 Feet long, and has a very good Suit of Sails: She will be disposed of very cheap. Inquire of the Printer. 98 101

PUBLIC notice is hereby given,

that by virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, of the province of New-York, in a cause between the executor of Cor-nelius Coffey, deceased, complainant, and William Hutton, and James Coffey, and others, defendants, there shall be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Tuesday the 15th day of October next, at noon, at the Merchant's coffee-house in the city of New-York, two dwelling houses and lots of ground adjoining to each other, in Montgomery-ward, of the said city, and fronting to a street called Rutgers-street, which leads from Queen's-street to the East River, one of which houses and lots belongs to the said William Hutton, and contains in breadth, in front on Rutgers-street, 20 feet 7 inches, in length, on the left side 90 feet, on the right side 41 feet 4 inches, and in the rear 50 feet and 15 feet 6 inches, as the same is now in force, and sold under a may which will be produced at the day of sale. The other of the said dwelling houses and lots of ground belongs to the said James Coffey, and contains in breadth in front on Rutgers-street, 20 feet 2 1/2 inches, on the left side 90 feet and 1 inch, on the right side 90 feet 6 inches, and on the rear 50 feet, 20 feet 2 1/2 inches. 98 101

POET'S CORNER.

Too long has Vice triumphant led the way,
And banish'd Virtue from the Realm of Day.
Virtue! the safest Guide, the truest Friend!
From her, true Joy and Happiness descend:
She, when we quit this Tenement of Clay,
Will waft our Spirits to the Realm of Day.
Justly may we lament our wretched State,
(A dreadful Prelude to our future Fate)
But Conscience must with sorrow ever own,
That Heaven is just—and she brings on our Doom.
Rise Britons! rise—your utmost Powers unite,
To banish Vice, at Day the Shades of Night.
Seek the straight Path, and with a humble Fear,
Teach your children's Souls their God to fear.
Fair Virtue then shall dawn a heavenly Smile,
And spread her potent Wings o'er Britain's Isle.
Expiring Freedom shall revive again,
And o'er all Britain's Realm for ever reign.

PETER GOELET,

At the Golden-Key, in Hanover-Square,
HAS just imported in the New-
York, Captain Jones, from Bristol, an assortment of
nails, tacks, brads, faggot and blister'd steel, hoop iron,
chimney backs, snuff, copperas, allum, smiths anvils and
vices, crucibles, frying pans, shot and lead, together with a
large assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, and
many other articles.

Imported in the last Vessel from Liverpool, Bristol and Lon-
don, and to be sold, by

ABRAHAM DURYEE,

Opposite the FLY-MARKET.

A Great variety of super-
fine broadcloths
Second ditto
Forrest cloth do.
Wilton do. Bath coating
Rattinets, shallons, durants
Buttons and silk
Fine hair and worsted plush
Yard wide, 7, and 8 cotton
and linen check
Furniture check
Felt and castor hats
Black and blue serge denim
Black bombazine, hat-band
crapes
Black and blue lasting
German serge, flower'd do.
Penniston, halfthicks
Eight and 9 quarter green rugs
Seven, 8, 9, and 10 quarter
rose blankets

Also has to sell.

Choice old Madeira, Teneriffe, and sweet wine, old Ja-
maica spirits, brandy, geneva, West-India rum, muscovado
and loaf sugar, cinnamon, mace, nutmegs, allspice, pepper,
&c. &c.

SCRIVENERS OFFICE, &c.
FOUR Hundred Pounds to be lent

on good security at six per cent. considerable sums at se-
ven per cent. and plenty of money to discount good bonds,
bills and notes, or to lend on bottomry at moderate prem-
iums, on the usual easy terms. The most candid advice in all cases
of law and equity; also deeds and other writings perused,
and full satisfaction given as to their validity.

Persons assisted in the most ready manner, to recover their
property in England, or elsewhere.

Bills, answers, and all other proceedings in chancery; deeds,
wills, memorials, petitions, affidavits, assignments, charter
parties, &c. &c. drawn effectually to answer the purposes in-
tended, and that on the most easy charge.

Letters of attorney, certificates, &c. perfected under the city
seal, or otherwise as occasion may require.

Executors and administrators instructed in the due execution
of their office, whereby to prevent the great trouble and ex-
pense which often arises from the want of knowledge therein.

Seafaring men, and other strangers who many times meet with
difficulty in matters not altogether relative to the law, will
be particularly assisted; and all other the general business of
this office carefully executed with strict integrity, and the
most immediate dispatch.

By the Public's obedient humble servant,

JOHN C. KNAPP,

Attorney at Law, de B. R.

Broad-Street, Sept. 22, 1791. 97 1500

To be sold by Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 8th day of
October next, at the house and farm of the late Barnaby
Byrn, deceased, near Jamaica, Long-Island,

THE said farm, containing 43
acres of good arable and mowing ground; whereon
is an excellent dwelling house, barn, stable, cider house, and
cider mill, two bearing orchards, and one young orchard of
all grained fruits, and a good garden. To be sold also with
said farm, seven acres of wood land, lying at Springfield,
within two miles of said farm, and seven of salt meadow
situate at Jamaica South, about three miles distant from the
said place. Any person inclining to purchase said farm and
land, may before the day of sale be more particularly in-
formed by Mr. John Long, in New-York, or Mrs. Jane
Byrn, on the premises, who will give an indisputable title
for the same.

N. B. Should it be rainy weather on the above-mentioned
day of sale, then the place is to be sold on the first fair day
after.

WHEREAS the Trustees of
Queen's College, in New-Jersey, at their last Meet-
ing, have appointed their next Meeting to be at New-Brunswick,
on Thursday the 3d Day of October next. It is there-
fore expected that the Trustees will give their punctual
Attendance at the Time and Place aforesaid.

DAVID MARINUS, Clerk.

Sept. 3, 1791.

97 1500

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office on HUNTER'S-QUAY, Rotten-Row, where all Sorts of Printing
Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for
Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

WANTED.

A Careful woman who understands washing, cooking, &c.
and is willing to do all work in a middling family,
may hear of employment by applying to the printer.

N. B. None need apply without being able to produce a
good character from reputable people. 97 100

A Woman of a good Character,
who is a neat Seamstress, and is very fond of Chil-
dren, wants a Place as a Nursery Maid.—Please to inquire
for her, of Mr. Forester, a little above the Rope-Walk near
Corlear's-Hook. 97 0

HALLETT and HAZARD,

Have for sale at their store in Hanover-Square, a large
assortment of goods, imported in the last vessels from
Europe;

BROAD cloths

Wiltons

Forrest cloths

Bath coatings

Shallons

Rattinets

Calamancoes

Durants

Tammies

Lastings

Crapes

Bombazine

Calicoes

Cottons

Chinzers

Printed linens

Cambricks

Plain

Pistols

Flower'd

Tandem silks

India

English

Peelongs

Ala-mode

Broad persians

Nankens

Plain and striped muslins

Dowls

Russia sheeting

Irish linens

White drillings

Silk romal

Cotton do.

Bandanoe

Printed

Black gauze

Barcelona

Kniting

Scotch linen

Mallabar

Cyprus gauze

Tiffany

Cotton counterpanes

7, yd. wd. yd. and 4 checks

4 and 6-4 do.

Bed bunts

Bed ticking

By 4 pillows

Fine white figur'd drawboys

Do. cantons

Do. cotton fatinets

Do. figur'd dimities

Do. corded do.

Black cotton fatinets

Black & colour'd dorfettens

Check'd and spotted vena-

tians

Colour'd and masquerade

crapes

Mens and womens

Thread and cotton

Black, colour'd and figur'd

ribbons

4 1/2 4 1/2 and large brass pins

Black and colour'd knit pat-

terns

Sewing silk

Scotch thread

Womens and childrens

white and purple mitts

and gloves

Black and colour'd silk and

worsted mitts

Black and white laces

Silk ferrits

Wax necklaces

Quality

Shoe and binding

Coat

Gartering

Table cloths

Scarlet cord

Dutch laces

Cap, apron and striped tapes

Colour'd threads

Buckram

They have also just received, per the

America, Capt. Hervey, from Hull,

A very large assortment of,

COATINGS

Frizes

Striped and rose blankets

Balises

Barshins

Glazed linen

Gold basket

Campaign and

Death-head

Scarf twist

Marking canvass

French pearl necklaces

Shirt buttons

Knee garters

Fans and laces

Chip hats

Looking glasses

Writing

Bonnet } paper

Press

Ivory combs

Nutmegs

Waters

Ink powder

Tellaments

Blank books

Temple and common specta-

cles

Small black beads

Gilt and lacquer'd buttons

Iron and cast wire

Plane and joiner's irons

Hinges

Locks

Hammers

Augers

Saws

Awl hafts

Shoe knives

Nippers

Pincers

Awl blades

Iron squares

Sash pulleys and lines

Bridle bits

Saddlers sets

Stirrup irons

Curry combs

Girth and straining webb

Globe, tuff, chair } nails

and staple

Half hunters

Twig whips

Small nails, tacks and brads

Gimblets

Brass cocks

Thimbles

Sewing and darning needles

Shoe and knee buckles

Cork, bed and wood screws

Gauges

Chizels

Firmers

Box rules

Handles and escutecheons

Files and rasps

Compasses

Knitting pins

Candlesticks

Snuff boxes

Thumb latches

Brass nob

Shovels and tongs

Fish hooks

Clock pins

Corks

Shoe and knee chapes

Knob latches

Iron mills to grind Indian

corn

Long and short frying pans

Blacksmiths vices

Anvils

Spades

Shovels

Mill saws

Sad irons

Blister'd steel

Milled lead

Nails

Glass

Brass kettles, &c. &c.

Rugs and coverlets

Bath coatings

Blue, scarlet, crimson and

mix'd broad cloths

Shet. &c.

Robert G. Livingston, Junr.

At his Store in Dock-Street, near the Coffee-House, has imported
by the last Vessels from Europe;

AN Assortment of European and

East-India Goods, suitable for the Season; among
which are an elegant Assortment of China Jars and Beakers,
&c. which he will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms,
for Cash, or the usual Credit. 96 99

On the 20th of next Month will be delivered,

THE FIRST VOLUME

OF

COMMENTARIES

ON THE

L A W S

E N G L A N D.

BY

WILLIAM BACKSTONE, ESQ.

ONE OF THE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF

COMMON PLAS.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

The following is extracted from the Proposals and Specimen,
which are to be seen at most Bookellers' shops.

CONDITIONS,

On which the work will be printed.

I. BLACKSTONE's splendid Com-

mentaries on the Laws of England, are to be
reprinted in four volumes, royal octavo, page for page
with the last edition, the London copy.

II. The work is to be printed on American paper, equal
in colour and thickness, with the same type as the speci-
men; and great attention will be given to the correct-
ness of the matter, and beauty of the letter-press.

III. The price of the four volumes to the subscribers, will
be only EIGHT DOLLARS, although the English edi-
tion is sold at twenty-six dollars.

IV. As soon as the names and residence of two hundred
subscribers are collected, the first volume shall imme-
diately be put to press, and the whole work shall be
completed six months after the publication of the first
volume.

V. No money expected but on the periodical delivery of
each volume in neat law-binding, two dollars.

VI. This splendid and expensive work, which will cost
above fifteen hundred pounds, can only be carried into
execution under the patronage of the gentlemen of the
law in America, and their liberal connections in the
country, as well as the capital cities and towns on the
continent.

VII. The names of the subscribers will be printed in the
fourth volume.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are gratefully received by the pub-
lisher Robert Bell, Bookseller at the late Union Library,
in Third-Street, Philadelphia; and by all the Bookellers
and Printers in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Charles-
Town, &c.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE inhabitants of this continent have now an easy and
advantageous opportunity of effectually establishing
literary manufactures in the British colonies, at moderate
prices calculated for this mercantile; which will absolutely
and eventually produce mental improvement, and commer-
cial expansion, with the additional recommendation of po-
sitively saving thousands of pounds to and among the inha-
bitants of the British empire in America. Thus—The im-
portation of one thousand sets of Blackstone's Commentaries,
manufactured in Europe, at ten pound per set, is sending very
near ten thousand pounds across the great Atlantic ocean.
Whereas—One Thousand sets manufactured in America,
and sold at the small price of three pounds per set, is an
actual saving of seven thousand pounds to the purchasers;
and the identical three thousand pounds which is laid out
for our own manufactures, is still retained in the country,
being distributed among manufacturers and traders, whose
residence upon the continent, of course causes the money
to circulate from

[Extracts from the Virginia papers, &c. relating to an American Episcopate. The subject continued from our last.]

To the COUNTRY CLERGYMAN.
SIR,

YOU have favoured us with a publication, which to me wants a great deal of explaining. You have been pleased to compare it to a sermon, and to give it, I suppose, as a specimen of the manner in which sermons ought to be composed; but I think it might, with more propriety, be compared to the text than the sermon, to the subject of enlargement than the enlargement itself.

You set off with informing us that you have seen an advertisement signed by the Commissary, in which the Clergy are desired to meet, in order to consider of an application for an American Episcopate; that you mean not to enter into a dispute with the Commissary; he acted *officially*; you have no quarrel with the *man*. The fact which seems to give you disturbance here and elsewhere, as I am told, stands thus: A few of the Clergy have received letters concerning the plan of an American Episcopate, laid before the public some time since by Doctor Chandler. Knowing that the Commissary had letters of the same import, not knowing that there was any necessity for them to apply to the Commissary on this subject, or whether such an application would do good or harm, they remained silent; they left the affair to take its own course with the Commissary. He, without consulting with any of the Clergy, of his own mere motion, in consequence of letters that he himself had received, thought proper to call a convention. So that, if this account be true, your dispute or quarrel, call it which you please, is hitherto with the Commissary alone; unless you be offended at some others of the Clergy for having received letters, which they could not help receiving, from some of their distant brethren of the same church. What occasion you may have for quarrelling with more of your brethren besides the Commissary, after they have met together, I cannot tell; but a little time will discover. Observe, I do not blame the Commissary; I commend him for taking the odium of calling the Clergy together to consider, &c. (if any can arise from it) upon himself, without cunningly endeavouring to transfer that load on the shoulders of others, not so well able to bear such a burthen. You seem to represent it as an indignity offered to the Clergy of this colony to desire them to take up with the plan of an Episcopate, framed by the church of England Clergymen eight hundred miles off. Now, in my opinion, it is of no consequence whether good advice, if it be good advice, comes from the distance of one mile or eight hundred. The Clergy of this colony cannot be the original framers of the plan recommended to them. If they can fall upon a better plan, well and good. But, if they cannot, they have no choice but either to join with the opposers or promoters of this plan. Whether it will be most for their honour to join with their brethren in promoting, or with the dissenters, in opposing it, I leave to their own consideration and judgment. Of this I am sure, that, if some of their brethren have been before-hand with them in applying for an American Episcopate, it can be no reasonable obstacle, but rather an encouragement to them to act in the like manner.

You tell us that religion has subsisted among us for above a hundred years, and thence argue that to attempt any thing farther for its benefit, is rashness and zeal untempered with knowledge. Do you really think, on cool reflection, that there is any solidity in this argument? Are we to be concerned only for the bare subsistence of religion? Will not our duty, in every respect, make us wish to see it subside in the most perfect manner? Religion of some sort or other subsists, I believe, in every civilized society under Heaven. Is it then rashness or zeal untempered with knowledge, to aim at any thing farther for its service or benefit in any of these societies?

"You challenge the most sanguine advocates for 'episcopacy, to show that in the case of ordination, the introduction of it would be attended with any 'advantages at present.' Here give me leave to ask, are not you, a country clergyman of this colony, among the sanguine advocates for episcopacy? Or do you prefer some other form of church government? Or had you rather have no form of church government of any kind? But to wave this, can you be serious in the above bold defiance? Do you not mean, for a most bitter taunt, all your remoteness (pardon me) about the knowledge of books and of mankind to be acquired by a candidate for orders in his trip to England for ordination and back again; in his spending three or four months at sea, and about half as much time without friends or acquaintances in London? For an answer to this flourish, I refer you to the dissenters. Ask them whether they do not think themselves here much happier than the established church in this respect, that their young men are not obliged, for the sake of obtaining orders, to undergo the fatigue, danger, and expence, of two very long and troublesome voyages. Ask the dissenters whether they apprehend themselves to be in any danger of being benighted in a thick fog of the ignorance of books and

of men, from their want of being compelled to sail three thousand miles backward & forwards for orders. The people in general here are, I believe, satisfied that it would be much for the advantage of this country, if more of its natives were in orders; and that this advantage is much obstructed by the distance of the Bishop from whom orders must be received. And if our Clergy should use their endeavours to bring over a Bishop, that should have no authority or power whatever over the Laity, nor encroach upon any of the privileges which they at present enjoy; if, I say, they should use such endeavours for this sole reason, that more of the natives might be ordained; I cannot but think that it would be a great proof of the candour of our Clergy, who are most of them not natives.

Confirmation, you say, is not *essential* to the profession of Christianity. What then, if it be necessary or useful for promoting the practice of Christianity, and the glory of God? You would do well to give us a list of your essentials, and after you have done that, to inform us why we must be confined to these essentials of yours, why we may not take one step beyond them for the benefit and support of these very essentials. Let the dissenters enjoy what they deem useful for their religious societies, but let them not grudge to the established church what it deems useful to the edification of its own members. How would they take it to be denied the liberty of such or such a usage among them, because it was not essential to the profession of Christianity? What could you design by marshalling *Secker*, *Butler*, *Benfon*, *Maddox*, as friends and allies in what you have to say against confirmation? If they were alive, they would hardly thank you for the compliment. It was a mutual honour to the church and to them, that these great men got the better of an early education, and came over to the church. *Secker*, the first of them, was a known and eminent favourer of such an American Episcopate as might be of great service to the church and religion, and yet give no cause of offence to the lay inhabitants of America. And as I happen to have it in my power, I will here give you part of what he says in behalf of confirmation, from one of his charges. "After due instruction follows confirmation; an appointment derived down from apostolical practice, and of such acknowledged usefulness, that in the times of confusion, a hundred years ago, when Bishops were rejected, some of their adversaries took upon them to perform this part of their function. And within these few years the church of Geneva hath restored it in the best manner their form of church government will admit, and added an office for it to their liturgy. In our own church, that ancient esteem of this institution is, generally speaking, so well preserved, that I hope the desire of being confirmed, may not a little strengthen that of being instructed, as the only way to it. And yet I must observe, that the numbers from some parishes have been, in proportion, very small. This may not have arisen from any neglect in the Minister; but as it ought to incline me to make the opportunities of confirmation as convenient as I am able, so it ought to incline you, agreeably to the nature of your function, and the express direction of the best canon, to use your best endeavours that your parishioners may gladly take those opportunities." Hence you may see that other churches, as well the church of England, have a high opinion of the usefulness of confirmation for advancing religious principle and moral practice. And what possible danger or inconvenience can be apprehended from so innocent and friendly an institution as that of giving opportunities, to such parents as choose to make use of them, for having their children duly prepared to give an account, in a solemn manner, of their principles of religion to the Bishop, to take publicly before him the profession of his religion upon themselves, and to receive thereupon his prayers, blessing, assistance and encouragement for their proficiency in godliness? I will conclude this head with taking the liberty to request you, as you are a Country Clergyman, to recollect that you have subscribed to be conformable to the liturgy and rubric of the church of England; in which you are enjoined, after you have baptized a child, to require the father to take care that "this child be brought to the Bishop to be confirmed by him as soon as he can say the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the ten Commandments in the vulgar tongue, and be farther instructed in the Church Catechism set forth for that purpose."

What you say of the dedication of churches, is not, I think, altogether dispassionate or justifiable in a Country Clergyman. It would not surely be decent in you to call the dedication of the Temple at Jerusalem a foppery. Those fopperies may have accompanied some dedications formerly, yet the practice of dedicating churches may be separated from all fopperies; especially as the Bishop, you tell us, is not confined to any prescribed form. If such a practice would contribute towards making some men, even the weakest of your brethren, enter a place solemnly set apart to the worship and service of God, with a deep sense of the divine presence, though you and others should slight such a practice ever so much, where would be the harm of it to any one individual?

You have omitted one reason at least, which you, as a Country Clergyman, should not have omitted, for desiring an Episcopate at this time in this colony. How far other provinces may be concerned in it, I do not pretend to say. Since you have thought proper to overlook this reason, I hope he will have the pardon of you and your brethren, if it be laid before the public by a Layman. The Bishop's court, which consisted here of the Commissary and some of the Clergy whom he chose for assessors, for what reasons I know not, has been long laid aside. Some person, it is plain, of competent authority, is wanting to assist the Clergy in their functions, to advise, to direct, to reprove and (excuse me, gentlemen, if I say) to punish, if need be, to suspend, and deprive. This want is so severely felt by the colony, that at present a dispute subsists whether the general court had not better take upon them the exercise of this authority, than leave it altogether unexercised. I have the highest esteem for the members of the general court. They are most respectable persons, of unblemished characters. It is exceedingly to their honour that they discharge so many and such important offices to the general satisfaction. But notwithstanding all this, I hold it for no true policy, respecting our posterity, to place the administration of ecclesiastical as well as civil powers in the same hands, whether they be lay hands, or clerical. Now, Sir, if you will consider the matter in this light, you, who are a Country Clergyman, will, I think be of opinion with me, that as a matter in some degree over the Clergy, but a matter in no degree whatever over the Laity, is wanting, the petition for a Virginia Episcopate originates with great propriety in the Clergy. If it be possible for the proposed plan of an Episcopate to be so disgusting to the Laity of this dominion, as you would have your

readers to believe, the petition for it, made publicly, cannot be expected, in these times, to meet with such rapid success; but that the Laity will have time enough to oversee it. If it meet with any success, the government in England will be too wise to permit, the Bishop that shall come over, will be too prudent to aim at, any the smallest encroachment upon the privileges of the Laity. But if they should be absurd enough to act otherwise, never fear; we of the Laity will soon make them repent of their mistake.

Heyday! what is here! I heartily wish our Country Clergyman may not be in a fever, arising from some untowardly effects of the climate. For he seems to me, towards the conclusion of his sermon, to rave about miseries to be brought on the community; desperate projects; drawing upon the heads of the Clergy, the indignation of the Laity; the unhappiness of this province, doomed to be the perpetual scene of contention and disorder; the dispute about the tobacco laws; turbulent spirits exerting themselves again; our ancient wounds, that were beginning to be closed, now likely to bleed afresh; a few designing men; their importance daily declining; their sophistry seen through, and despised; and their factious zeal treated with the indignation it deserves; &c. I have heard of the Lord Mayor, and some Aldermen of the city of London, being sent to the Tower; but it seems some greater turmoil, to occasion all this outcry, has happened nearer home, of which I have heard nothing. Strange! that we should be full of events at a great distance, while we quite overlook such as arise at our own doors, and under our own noses! My good Country Clergyman, my warm and zealous disclaimer against warmth and zeal, if you have been overheated in any late altercation in the public papers, and if your head too be affected by the weather as I strongly suspect, it will be natural, nay unavoidable, for you to transfer that disturbance which you feel in your own breast, from the replies of adversaries which have been made you, to the breaths of those around you, and to fancy every thing in a ferment without you, as well as within. If this discomposure should not go off immediately, do not despair. Bleeding and purging may be of service. I have known many recovered out of a worse condition by such means. When you regain a better state of health, and grow more capable of cool reflection, I will agree with you that sophistry and raising disturbances, are things of a very bad tendency, and ought to be avoided on all sides. But as it is no new or uncommon piece of art, for a user of sophistry, to exclaim against the use of it, or for a raiser of disturbances, to make pathetic harangues against raising disturbances, I will venture to desire you to instruct by example as well as by precept, to guard your own writings against the use of sophistry, and to beware of raising a crop of disturbances by sowing groundless fears and jealousies among the Laity.

I thought I had done with you. But I cannot take my leave without acquainting you that I take ill at your hands, your attempt to split the church of England into as many distinct churches, independent of each other, as there are provinces in America. I have hitherto thought the Minister of our parish a Minister of the church of England, and that we had no right to elect any other to be our Minister. I have known a vestry object, rightly as far as I am able to judge, to a candidate for their parish, because he had not brought with him the Bishop of London's licence. I think myself, and all my neighbours think themselves, members of the church of England; and we have a pride and satisfaction in thinking ourselves so, of which we hope you will not be able to divest us. You esteem it a very high privilege that when a Clergyman enters upon a parish, he is not obliged, by our laws, to repeat his subscription. If you will be consistent with yourself, you must esteem it a still higher privilege to be exempt from subscription in the first instance. And would you, by taking away subscription, open the doors of our pulpits in the church to every species of sectaries? These are desperate projects of your's, big with commotions. If you are so alarmed by the fears of disturbances from a few designing Clergymen, turn your eyes on the disturbances raised, and raising, by the many dissenters, who preach in unlicensed places,—by what right I know not; and consider what would be the case if they had free access to the pulpits in our churches. Have some pity on this colony, which by your account is rent and torn enough with divisions already, whose condition in this very respect you affect to lament with such tragedy airs, and theatrical livery. You, who are so violent and turbulent an enemy to disturbances as to magnify a little disputation in support of different opinions (on a subject that might be disputed without any tremendous consequences), into a great disturbance, do not aim to throw into the utmost confusion, that country for which you pretend to hot and passionate a regard.

I am

(with how much respect you will judge)

Your humble servant

A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

New-York, August 13, 1771.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from his Majesty's

29th Regiment, 29th July last,
JAMES GORDON, Labourer, aged 21 Years, 6 Feet high, swarthy Complexion, dark brown Hair, hazel Eyes, pitted with the Small-Pox, round and small Visage, straight and well made; born in Ennistullen, in Ireland.

29th July, 1771.
JOHN LOVELL, Labourer, aged 27 Years, 5 Feet 10 1/2 Inches high, brown Complexion, brown Hair, light grey Eyes, a little stoop shouldered, and well made.

22d July, 1771.
JOHN GIBBONS, Carver and Gilder, aged 27 Years, 5 Feet 11 1/2 Inches high, ruddy Complexion, brown Hair, light grey Eyes, thin Visage, and much caruncled, straight and light made.

30th August, 1771.
THOMAS JONES, Cabinet-Maker, aged 21 Years, 6 Feet 3 1/2 Inches high, fresh Complexion, dark brown Hair, light grey Eyes, long Visage, a Scar over the Right Eye, a large Mole on the Left Cheek, heavily limbed, a little in-kneed, turns in his Toes when he walks, and a little pitted with the Small-Pox, well made; born in the Town of Baniffkane, and County of Tipperary, in Ireland.

30th August, 1771.
JOHN HART, Weaver, aged 21 Years, 5 Feet 10 1/2 Inches high, pale Complexion, light brown Hair, inclined to curl, dark brown Eyes, thin but round Visage, straight and well made, was born in the City of Limerick, in Ireland.

Whoever secures any of the above Deserters, and lodges them in any of his Majesty's Gaols, shall receive the above Reward for each, by applying to the Commanding Officers of the 29th Regiment, Perth-Amboy, Brunswick, Elizabeth Town, or to the Commanding Officer of the 23d Regiment, at Philadelphia, or to the Commanding Officer of the 26th Regiment, at New-York.

N. B. The Public are cautioned not to harbour the above Deserters, as they are of infamous Characters, and have robbed their Captains, and their Commanders of several Valuable.

GORDON is an old Deserter, and was flogged out of the Royal American.

66 39

JUST IMPORTED

In the Hopewell, Captain Smith, and to be sold cheap by
BENJAMIN SEIXAS,
At his Shop in Broad-street, nearly opposite to his Excellency
General Gage's. A large and general assortment of Sad-
dlery; such as,

WHITE, and check
swankin
Plated, polished, steel and
tin'd bits and stirrups of
all sorts
Common and flat set buckles
Surcingle, boot, and head
and throat do.
Bridle harness do.
Curry combs and brushes
Green, blue, scarlet and hair
plush
Green, blue and scarlet fringe
Livery lace
Broad and narrow saddle lace
Carpeting
Cloth & shalloon for chaises
No. 16, 18, and 20, straining
webb
Linen girth do.
Worsted surcingle & girth do.
Three and four strap body
roller do.
Boot strapping
Likewise makes and sells all sorts of saddles, chairs,
chaises, and harnesses, &c. &c.

Just imported in the Britannia, Capt. Munds, from London,
and to be sold at the very lowest prices.

By **ROBERT HULL,**
IN BROAD-STREET;

A Neat assortment of ribbons,
velvet collars, and solitaires, strip and plain musins,
hook muslin handkerchiefs, plain, strip and figured
gauze; gauze aprons and handkerchiefs, and black gauze
for aprons; black and white pariniet, and catgut, patent
net, thread and blond lace; black do. and edgings, gentle-
men's laced ruffles, Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats,
black, white, green, pink and blue perfians; men's and wo-
men's silk, thread, cotton and worsted hose; children's
thread, and cotton do. women's calamanco shoes, children's
and girl's red Morocco do. best tortoise shell, box, ivory,
and horn combs; children's toys, writing paper, best Dutch
sealing-wax, and children's dress caps, &c. 65 68

WHEREAS Adolph Philipse did

make, and with his hand subscribe a certain writing,
bearing date the 14th day of March, 1771, and published
the same twelve weeks successively in Hugh Gaine's news
paper, intitled, "The New-York Gazette, and the Weekly
Mercury;" and in John Holt's, intitled, "The New-York
Journal, or General Advertiser;" two of the public news
papers of this colony; which said writing was, and is di-
rected by the tenor thereof. To all persons interested in a cer-
tain lot or parcel of land last therein mentioned, and particularly
described, being Lot Number Six, and part of a tract of
land granted by Letters patent the 17th day of June, 1697,
to Adolph Philipse, deceased; and the said Adolph Philipse,
and in and by the said writing did give notice, That Be-
verly Robinson, and Mose Kent, Esquires, of Dutchess
County, and Thomas Belden, of Norwalk, in Connecticut,
persons not interested in the said lot or parcel of land, were
appointed commissioners to make partition thereof; and that
the said commissioners would meet on the 15th day of June
now last past, at the house of John Swim, Inn-holder, at
Peek's-Kill, to proceed to the partition of the same, and did
in and by the said writing require all persons interested there-
in to attend then and there for that purpose, by themselves
or their attorneys: Now therefore we the said Beverly Ro-
binson, Mose Kent, and Thomas Belden, commissioners so
appointed as aforesaid, do hereby signify our said appoint-
ment, and give notice, that we will meet at the house of
Thomas Smith, on the said lot of land so to be divided as
aforesaid, on Tuesday the 15th of October next, to proceed
on the said partition, and we desire all persons concerned to
attend accordingly. Given under our hands this 17th day of
June, 1771.

BEV. ROBINSON,
MOSE KENT,
THOS. BELDEN.

WHEREAS John Schuyler, jun.

did make, and with his hand subscribe a certain writ-
ing bearing date the 17th day of March, 1771, and pub-
lished the same twelve weeks successively in Hugh Gaine's
paper, entitled, "The New-York Gazette, and the Weekly
Mercury;" and in John Holt's paper, entitled, "The New-
York Journal, or the General Advertiser;" two of the pub-
lic news papers of this colony; which said writing was di-
rected by the tenor thereof. To all persons interested in the se-
veral lots or parcels of land therein after mentioned; and did
thereby give notice, that Volkert P. Douw, and Peter Lan-
sing, of the city of Albany, and John M'Comb, of Hofack,
in the county of Albany, Esqrs. persons not interested in
the said lots or parcels of land, were appointed to make
partition thereof; and that they would meet on Wednesday
the 26th day of June, at the City-hall of Albany, to pro-
ceed to the partition of the said land; and did then and
there require all persons interested therein, to attend then
and there for that purpose, by themselves or by their at-
torneys: Now therefore, we the said Volkert P. Douw,
Peter Lansing, and John M'Comb, commissioners, so ap-
pointed as aforesaid, do hereby signify our said appoint-
ment, and do give notice, that we will meet at the house of
Johannes Dact, at Hofack, in the county aforesaid, on Tues-
day the 15th day of October next, to proceed on the said
partition; and we desire all persons concerned to attend
accordingly. Given under our hands at Albany, the 24th
day of August, Annoque Domini, 1771.

VOLKERT P. DOUW,
PETER LANSINGH,
JOHN MACOMB.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN on the 22d inst. (August)

Out of the pasture of Catherine Covenhoven, living
in the winbroun, near Rocky-Hill, Somerset county, New-
Jersey, a black horse, 15 hands high, a large bald face, the
inside of his two hind feet, white; is neither mark'd nor
branded, and trots altogether. Whoever takes up and fea-
tures the said horse that the owner may get him again, shall
have Five Pounds reward, and the like sum for securing
he thief, and bringing him to justice, besides all reasonable
charges, paid by me

DAVID COVENHOVEN.

THOMAS WM. MOORE, and Company,
Have just come to hand, and to be sold in patterns for
suits, the most fashionable and elegant colours of the very best
of broadcloths, with shalloons, buttons, silk, twist, and knee
garters, matched in London with great nicety, at 7: 10
each suit.

TO BE SOLD, a second Hand

Carriage with Harness complete, also a new Wilbury
Chair with Harness for one Horse; inquire of **STEPHEN
STEEL,** Coach-Maker in King's-Street, New-York. 92 97

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Fresh imported in the last Ships from London and Bristol, and to
be sold exceeding cheap for CASH or short credit, at

T. B. ATWOOD'S MEDICINAL STORE,

nearly opposite the Coenties-Market;

SEVERAL of the most approved patented

MEDICINES from their original Warehouses,

SUCH AS

JAMES'S Fever Powders,
Hill's Tincture of Valerian,
Pectoral Balsam of Honey,
Lomenges of L'Ourelle for
the whooping cough, &c.
Chase's Balsamick pills for
Consumptions, and disor-
ders of the Lungs,
Lockyer's pills for the Scur-
vy, &c.
Hooper's Female Pills,
Anderson's Scotch Pills,
Duffy's and Bostock's Elixir,
Squire's Elixir, British oil,
Essence of Balm of Gilead,
for seminal weaknesses, &c.
Roehave's Balsam,
Turlington's Balsam,

At the above store, Prescriptions and Orders from the
Country, or Captains of Vessels are made up, and executed
with the utmost Fidelity and Dispatch. 95 98

Double Distilled white White Vinegar

SAMUEL HAKE,

At his Store the lower-end of Wall-Street;

HAS just imported in the Bri-

tannia, Captain Munds; the Hopewell, Captain
Smith, from London; and the New-York, Captain Farmer,
from Liverpool.—A neat and general assortment of European
and East-India GOODS, which he will sell on the lowest
terms for cash, credit, or country produce; he has also for
sale, powder, shot, lead, pewter, wool-cards, Rationary,
London porter in hampers, pepper, nutmegs, cloves, and
mace; and a quantity of cables, hawfers, and cordage. 95

JUST IMPORTED

In the Britannia, Capt. Munds, and to be sold Wholesale
or Retail, at the same Prices as in London,

By SAMUEL DEALL,

In Broad-Street, who is the only Person appointed in North-

America, for Sale thereof.

THE ESSENCE OF PEARL, and

the PEARL DENTRIFICE, prepared by JACOB
HEMET, Dentist to her Majesty and the Princess Amelia,
which for some Time past has been experienced by the No-
bility, Gentry, &c. to have the desired Effect in cleaning the
Teeth and Gums. Their Compositions are of the softest
and smoothest Kind, free from any Thing that is in the least
Degree injurious, will perfectly cure the Scurvy in the Gums,
preserve the Teeth in a perfect sound State, free from Rot-
tonness and Decay; will render the foulest Teeth white
and beautiful, and take off all disagreeable Smell from the
Breath, fasten those Teeth which are loose, and prevent
those which are already decayed from growing worse; will
ease and greatly prevent the Tooth-Ach; nor has any so
truly valuable a Remedy ever before been offered to the Pub-
lic, for the using of which, there are proper Brushes.

A L S O,

Under Sanction of the King's Patent, a very useful Article
that has been long wanting, viz. A Composition in a solid
Form, for making an excellent shining LIQUID BLACK-
ING for Shoes, Boots, &c. —It is in small flat Cakes, one
of which scraped to Pieces, is sufficient to make a Pint, the
Water being poured on when boiling hot; and may be used
as a Ball with one Brush only: It preserves the Leather,
prevents it from cracking or growing hard, keeps out the
Wet, and will not in the least soil the nicest Stocking. 95

THE transcendant virtues and use

of the most excellent and infallible medicine, call'd,
SPEIGHT'S WORM-DESTROYING PILLS. So pe-
nicious are these vermin, that there is scarce any age, sex, or
constitution, but are subject to them, nor any part of us
but they affect; for there are no humours but must putrefy,
which putrid matter retains a vital principle, having a kind
of heat apt to generation, produceth worms; which if not
putrefaction hath certain feminall or seeds within itself
which are as pernicious as worms can be, and cause the same
diseases as worms actually existing. But these pills not only
destroy worms, but bring away the very cysts from whence
they were first bred; nor is the action of this powerful me-
dicine entirely confined to the killing of worms; but it re-
moves all obstructions in the first passage, and efficaciously
evacuates any viscid matter sticking to the coat of the
stomach or bowels, which often torments the patient with
flatulent pains, occasions colick, brings on fainting, loath-
ing, vomiting, and at length a total loss of appetite; they
also carry off four vapours, which occasion pains in the
head, open all obstructions in the stomach, lungs, liver,
reins and bladder; create a good appetite, help a bad di-
gestion, and promote the breaking of wind.

N. B. The above pills are prepared and sold by **RI-
CHARD SPEIGHT,** Apothecary in Foughkeppse, at 25. 6d.
per pot, and allowance to those who buy to sell again.
Each pot is seal'd with my own name, and directions will
be given with them.

RICHAED SPEIGHT begs leave to inform the country
practitioners, that he has imported by the last ships from
London, a fresh assortment of drugs and medicines; like-
wise a large quantity of patent medicines, such as Turling-
ton's balsam, Bateman's drops, Stoughton's bitters, Green-
ough's tincture, Duffy's elixir, James's powder, Anderson's
Hooper's, and Lockyer's pills; British oil, &c. &c. And
they may be supplied as cheap as from New-York, and
their orders completed in as neat a manner. I would inform
the country people in general, that I have imported a quan-
tity of earthen and hard ware, plate, &c. that I will sell
cheap for cash, at my shop in Foughkeppse. 95 98

The above PILLS to be sold by the Printer hereof, at
25. 6d. a Box.

A choice Parcel of Indian dress'd
DEER SKINS,

To be Sold by
WILLIAM BACKHOUSE,

In Queen-Street, near the Fly-Market;

A L S O,

BEAVER and RACCOON FURS,

BLUBBER and LINSEED OIL,

CHOCOLATE, GENEVA, and

IRISH LINENS, on reasonable Terms.

WANTS Employment immedi-

ately as a Book-Keeper, (who is a single Man) any

Gentleman inclinable to employ the said Person, to the

above Business, may depend on finding a faithful Person

who can have a good Character, if required: For further

Particulars, please to apply to the Printer hereof. 95 97

JOHN WOODWARD,

At his Store in Burnet-Street, between the Fly-market and

Burling's Slip, next door to Capt. Thomas Vardill's,

HAS just imported a variety of

checks, Irish linens, calicoes, cottons, chinings,

tassies, perfians, pelongs, calamancoes, durants, tamms,

shalloons, rattinets, breeches patterns, cotton and silk hand-

kerchiefs, sewing silk, cambricks, lawns, gauze, muslin, &c.

Which he will sell upon the lowest terms for cash. 95

ABRAHAM Isaacs, Taylor, in-

tending for London shortly, requests the favour of

those indebted to him, to pay the same; and all those who

have any demands against him, are desired to send in their

accounts and they shall be paid. Said ISAACS has, a few

pieces of fashionable cloths and trimmings, which he will

sell very reasonable. 95 98

WHEREAS on Sunday the 4th

inst, a man who called himself Robert Williams,

came and agreed for lodgings at my house, where he (to-
gether with his wife, a brother and a sister of hers) stayed till

Monday the 12th instant, when pretending he should return

at night, he with the rest went clandestinely off, taking with

them, as I some time after discovered, of my property, 4

silver tea spoons marked S. B. 1 large plain gold ring, 1 heart

and hand gold ring, 1 gold ring with 12 small garnets set

round a white moose stone, 1 black Barcelona handkerchief,

of which a small piece is burnt out of one corner, a boy's

black beaver hat with white lining and a broad loop; also

half a guinea, two half dollars, two English shillings and

some other money not particularly remembered. Williams

is a small well looking man, about 30 years of age, born in

Wales, has short curl'd brown hair, usually wore a snuff-co-

loured coat and linen waistcoat with work'd green flowers.

His wife wore a round furr'd beaver hat, with a gold band

round the crown. She, her brother and sister, were all of a

remarkably brown complexion, had black eyes, and very

black long curl'd hair, and from their appearance, and pre-
tending to tell fortunes, are supposed to be of the people

called Gypsies: They had a variety of clothes, and Wil-

liams and his wife were seen to have plenty of money both

gold and silver. Any person to whom any of the said good

may be offered for sale, or who may otherwise discover them,

are desired to stop them and the persons who have them in

possession. Also if any of the above described persons are

seen, to stop and search them; and if any of the said goods

are found in their possession, or otherwise, and notice is left

for me at the Printing-Office on Hunter's Quay, the favour

will be thankfully and properly acknowledged. 95 96

AS the Partnership of TEN EYCK

and SCHUYLER, was dissolved in November, 1770:

This is to notify, that those Persons who are indebted to

said Partnership, must pay their Balances off immediately.

ANTHONY TEN EYCK,
SAMUEL SCHUYLER.

GEORGE WEBSTER,

Next Door to Alderman Lett's, in Leary's-Street, has for Sale

the following Articles:

FINE hyson, Southong,
breakfast, green and
bohea teas

Double & refined loaf sugar
Lump, and muscovado sugar

White and brown sugar candy
Plumbs, comfits and candied

orange
Black pepper, ground ditto

Whole and ground rice
Oatmeal, sago

Coffee chocolate, starch
Powder and fig blue

French and Carolina indigo
Cask and jar raisins

Currants, figs, plumbs and
prunes

Soft and hard shell almonds.
Citron

Preserved sweetmeats
Tamarinds, honey, and

Ginger sweetmeats
Preserved limes

Cinnamon, mace, cloves, and
Nutmegs

Alspice, ginger & ground do.
Olives, capers and anchovies

Ketchup
Florence oil in bottles and
bottles

Bees-wax Castile soap
Wash hand balls, pomatum,

Hair powder, and blacking
ball

He likewise begs leave to inform the gentlemen his friends
and others, that he intends to teach the German flute and
hautboy, as usual.

N. B. He gives to country customers the highest price for
butter, cheese, and bees-wax. 96

BROKE gaol from Queen's coun-
ty, last Sunday night, the 25th inst. Levy Moses, and
Theodorus Benjamin, who have been confined for some
years past. Moses, is a lusty man, about 5 feet 10 inches
high; Benjamin, is a thin man, of about 5 feet 9 or 8 inches
high; they are both Jews, and are supposed to be in New-
York. All masters of vessels and others, are forewarned to
carry them off at their peril.

THOMAS WILLETT, Sheriff.
Queen's County, August 27, 1771. 95 98